

THE LIGHTS OF ROME

STREET LAMPS LONG IN COMING TO HISTORIC CITY.

Thieves and Footpads Swarmed to Place and Operated Under Cover of Darkness—Gas Introduced in Year 1846.

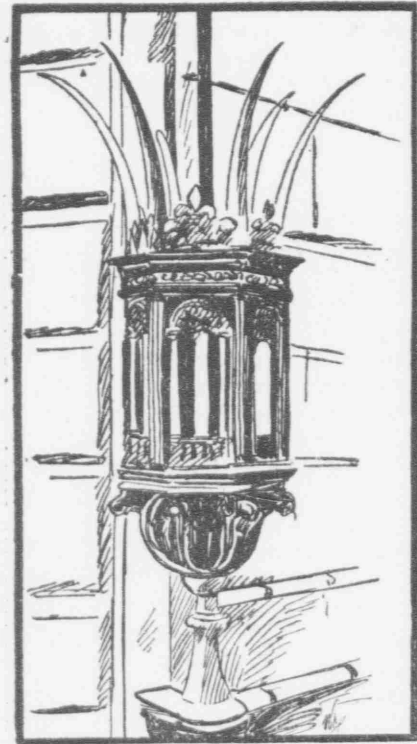
Rome—Rome until the second half of the nineteenth century was the worst lighted city in the world, and yet, says an old chronicler, no place needed to be well illuminated at night so much as Rome, as here the most celebrated vagabonds of Europe congregated.

It is true that illuminations and fireworks were of frequent occurrence in the Eternal City—ambassadors, cardinals and princes never missed an occasion to light torches and bonfires; but these isolated patches of light only served to bring out the contrast of the darkness in the surrounding squares and streets, which was rarely broken save by some feeble flickering flame burning before a shrine.

The carriages of the cardinals and nobles were preceded by armed servants carrying lanterns, but the poor pedestrian who ventured out at night ran the risk of being robbed by footpads, who lay in wait on the steps and under the porticos of churches, privileged places where the arm of the law could not reach. They stole not only valuables but also articles of apparel. Cloaks were greatly sought after by thieves in those days, as they cost a considerable sum, and they were made to last for a couple of generations.

In 1706 the state of darkness in which the streets were left almost provoked a revolution. The king of Spain sought recruits for his army in Rome and ordered his agents to avail themselves of the darkness in the streets and press into service all the young men they could lay their hands on. The inhabitants rebelled, and led by the people of Trastevere, attacked the two palaces and set free all the prisoners, who carried their chains in triumph to the Madonna of Ara Coeli.

In 1785 a half-hearted attempt was made to light the streets with the



Lantern of Iron of Prince Urbano Barberini.

profits from the sale of tickets in the Tuscan lottery. Two years later Rome was still in the dark, the lottery profits being evidently otherwise employed.

Prince Sciarra, having lost patience waiting for the government to illuminate the streets, placed at his expense two lanterns, "large and of beautiful workmanship," on the front of his palace, where two gas lamps now stand, and had them lighted at night. Prince Don Urbano Barberini followed the example, "to the great advantage of the public," and had a so-called Fiaccola Inglese (English flambeau), which gave the light of 14 ordinary oil lamps, placed in a lantern of iron, the work of the architect Giuseppe Sestuzzi, on one of the corners of his palace.

In 1798, when the French took the city, sent away Pope Pius VI, and established the republic, they realized that it was indispensable for them to have the streets well lighted, as the people of Trastevere had developed the bad habit of stabbing in the back every French soldier they met in the dark. Gen. Marchand accordingly issued a proclamation ordering the citizens to set up lights on their houses.

With the fall of the Roman republic Rome was again plunged into darkness, and it was only as late as 1813 that the municipality granted the sum of 20,000 scudi to provide for the cost of a hundred oil lamps to be placed in the most frequented parts of the city and for their upkeep. When the papal government was restored in 1814 Cardinal Rivarola ordered the revolutionary lamps to be pulled down, but the secretary of state, Cardinal Consalvi, opposed this measure and left the lamps in place.

Gas was introduced in Rome in the year 1846, but only Piazza Venezia and the Cafe Ruspoli were then illuminated, the former on the initiative of Prince Luciano Bonaparte, who owned a palace in that square. In the year 1854 gas illumination was extended to all the streets of Rome.

Electric light was introduced after 1870, but St. Peter's square was illuminated by electricity only three years ago.

TAKES PLACE OF BAILEY.

Culberson Elected Minority Leader of the Senate.

Washington.—Senator Culberson, of Texas, was elected minority leader of the senate at the Democratic caucus the other day. Culberson stands well with Bryan, who is understood to have intimated that if Culberson makes a success of the minority leadership he will be selected as chairman of the national committee in the next campaign.

A year ago Senator Bailey's great ability made him the overshadowing



Senator Culberson.

figure on the Democratic side, and if an election had been held then no name but his would have been heard. But since then Bailey has fallen so far and so fast that the recent election makes only one more station on the way down hill, though to him it is the bitterest blow of all. The minority leadership was the object of his immediate ambition. His humiliation by his own colleague and former followers in the senate, for it is nothing less, hurts him more than anything else.

The final drop in Bailey's cup is that not only has he been cast aside, but his bitterest enemy has been chosen for the place he coveted. Culberson and Bailey are sworn foes. The enmity between them originated with Culberson. Bailey, who is the proudest and most unyielding of men, at first so far abandoned his usual scornful attitude in such cases as to make overtures to Culberson. They were rejected, and from that time the war between them was relentless.

Culberson's friends warned him against making a fight on the dominating Democrat of Washington and urged him to accept the olive branch; but Culberson's thin lips only whitened as he listened—a trick of theirs, which his friends know well—and he made no answer. So the war went on which ended in triumph for Culberson. It will be the more bitter for Bailey if Culberson becomes chairman of the national committee. There is a suspicion that Bryan realizes this. Bailey is no friend of Bryan's.

CAVALRYMAN'S QUEER STEED.

German Officers in East Africa Ride Zebras.

New York.—German colonizers in East Africa are learning the British trick of taking to the customs of the



Zebra Used as Substitute for a Horse.

country military officers going so far as to adopt the zebra as a substitute for the horse. German East Africa covers 400,000 square miles and German Southwest Africa is 320,000 square miles. It was only in 1883 that Germany became interested in Africa, where her possessions have given her a great deal of trouble and cost her much money.

Not Good.

Bacon—Would you call him a good talker?

Egbert—No, I would not.

"How many times have you heard him talk?"

"Only once."

"And when was that?"

"When he was trying to open a car window!"—Yonkers Statesman.

ONCE A COW PUNCHER

BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS NOW GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

Has Succeeded Through His Own Efforts and Now Owns a 100,000 Acre Ranch—Is Native of Massachusetts.

Boston.—Of the many Massachusetts-born leaders of public life in western states the latest to rise to the eminence of executive of a state is Bryant Butler Brooks, governor of Wyoming.

Gov. Brooks was born in Barnardston, Mass., and his early schooling was obtained in that little town of 1,000 souls in the central part of the state.

When he was ten years old his parents removed to Chicago, and there the lad grew up in the restless life of the rapidly developing middle west.

As a young man he knocked about, as all self-made men must, working as a farm hand and as a cow puncher, and by way of diversion putting in a winter as a trapper and hunter in Wyoming.

He is now one of the wealthiest men in the state, besides being its governor. He is interested in many commercial ventures, and lives on a ranch of 100,000 acres—a little state in itself—where he has 30,000 sheep, thousands of horned cattle, and several hundred horses. His "hired men" on his farm number 50.

Gov. Brooks is interested in coal mining and in banking in Wyoming, in lumbering in Mexico, and in shipping in Maine.

Gov. Brooks is one of the sons of the late Silas Newton Brooks and Malissa Minerva Burrows Brooks, both of the best of New England stock. The father was clerk and treasurer of Barnardston for about 20 years. He served in the house and senate.

Gov. Brooks' life has been one of ceaseless activity since he left home at the age of 18. He was 19 when he pulled freight in Nebraska and went to Wyoming as a cow puncher.

An exciting incident of those days was when he was sent with 26 other men to Idaho to round up and bring to Wyoming 2,000 head of cattle. The party had literally to fight Indians



GOV. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS.

and cow thieves on their way back for the several hundred miles. A little later young Brooks worked as a cow puncher for Maj. Wolcott, who controlled the "V. R." outfit.

A little later he spent a winter living alone in the section where the Brooks ranch now is, trapping beaver and killing elk and other game. In the spring he went to Chicago with his furs.

There he told his brother John of what a wonderful country Wyoming was destined to be, and the brother advanced money to make a start. John Brooks was then a traveling salesman on the road for a dry goods jobbing Boston house.

Bryant went back to Wyoming and under the homestead act settled on 160 acres of government land. The first purchase of cattle was 68 heifers. The future governor built a log cabin, and grew up with the country amazingly fast. The cabin is still preserved on the ranch. Now, as a portion of the assets of half a million dollars, the Brooks' ranch has one of the finest ranch houses in the state, artificially lighted with gas, and finely equipped in every way.

Even when roughing it Mr. Brooks read much and added to his store of general information.

He was first elected to the Wyoming legislature in 1892. Four years later he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis, and stumped Wyoming for McKinley.

Mr. Brooks was first elected governor in 1904. His administration was very successful. Out in Wyoming the women vote as well as the men, and Gov. Brooks is popular with both sexes. He ran far ahead of his ticket when he was elected the second time.

He is entirely without frills. He does not take kindly to a silk hat and much prefers the black, soft slouch hat. "Don't introduce me as a governor," he says to his friends, "but that sort of thing out." He likes to ride in the smoking cars and get in touch with plain people. "I am one of that kind," he says. He is an enthusiastic Mason and has taken 33 degrees. In Cheyenne there is a fine Masonic temple, in which he takes much pride.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided. The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Dampening Clothes.

Use hot water to dampen the clothes that are to be ironed and you will find it a great deal more satisfactory than cold. It dampens the clothes more evenly and makes them easier to iron. If the water is too hot to put the clothes in use a whisk broom to sprinkle it with. Many laundresses prefer the whisk broom, as they claim that it is less likely to make the clothes too wet. The clothes may be ironed two hours later with good results.

Rubber for the Umbrella Jar.

Cut a piece of your old rubber mat, and place it in the bottom of the umbrella jar. Umbrellas and canes are frequently the means of breaking these receptacles when dropped into them without proper care, and the rubber will help to prevent this. If you have not a piece of an old rubber mat to use, procure a piece of soft sheet rubber, such as is used for packing by steam fitters and plumbers.

Sweet Potatoes, Mexican Style.

Boil them until tender, peel and cut in halves longwise. Put one tablespoonful of butter and two of minced onion into a saucepan and brown. Add one heaping tablespoonful each of green and red peppers, minced, two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup, one of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Stir well and pour over the potatoes.—Vogue.

Sauce for Duck.

Extract the juice from a quantity of sorrel leaves, add a glass of sherry, some mashed gooseberries, a little sugar. Two tablespoonfuls butter. Boil and serve.

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